JUNE, 1906 NUMBER 45

The University of North Carolina

RECORD

The One Hundred and Eleventh Annual Commencement

CHAPEL HILL
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
1906

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
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Number 45. Fifty Cents a Year. June, 1906.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The exercises of Commencement week were opened on Sunday, June 3, with the baccalaureate sermon by Reverend H. P. Dewey, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Dewey's subject was "The Bruised Heel," and his text I John iii:5: "*And ye know that He was manifested to take away our sins; and in Him is no sin.*" The RECORD'S limited space does not permit the publication in full of this eloquent and thoughtful sermon:

"Barriers separate the members of society from one another—barriers of wealth, of family connection, of educational privileges, or barriers created by differences in taste, disposition, or work.

"Sometimes, however, the basal facts of life emerge so forcefully that these distinctions are leveled and men realize how very near they are to one another. One such basal fact is the religious instinct; another basal fact lies in the relation of dependence in which men stand to one another. The rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant, the sick and the well, are bound together in one bundle of life by the interplay of their reciprocal need. Still other basal facts of life are found in the great elemental emotions. A man does a heroic deed, and his fellows do not wait for credential other than the deed itself before giving him praise. He has

done the thing which they all would be glad to have done, and regardless of rank or station all claim a spiritual kinship with him. Or some signal fortune falls upon a community, and in their spontaneous enthusiasm men rush from their homes and throw their arms about the necks of strangers as mutual congratulations are expressed. Or a great sorrow shadows a community, and the touch of nature is felt which makes the whole world kin.

"But of all the basal facts that level the barriers, perhaps the one that most directly apprises us of our democratic standing, that most unequivocally declares our essential equality, is the fact of our moral infirmity. How wide-spread the malady is. Every philosophy of life in the brains of great thinkers has taken account of it. Every sociological movement looking to the betterment of society has reckoned with it. Every government has dealt with it, and there is no state in which valuables are not kept under lock and key and policemen do not patrol the streets. Art, too, bears witness to this curse upon human life. The Last Judgment upon the walls of the Sistine Chapel, the symphonies of Beethoven, the oratorios of Handel, the operas of Wagner, are in testimony that the master painters and musicians have felt constrained to wrestle with this baneful factor. From Aeschylus and Euripides and Sophocles to Dante and Goethe and Shakespeare and George Eliot and Dickens and Thackeray and Browning and Tennyson and Kipling and Stevenson and Ibsen, there is abundant evidence that the genius of literature at its best has felt impelled to portray the ravages of this most deadly foe of truth and beauty. Moreover, what philosophy has called evil, and sociology has called vice, and government has called crime, and art has called ugliness, religion has called sin; and whatever the form of the faith, Christian or Pagan, its supreme effort has been to find some escape from this malignant power, some means of curing the wounded heel of the giant who has gone limping through the ages because of the bite of the serpent.

"Nor do we look on merely as spectators. We are ourselves participators in the drama and it is intensely real. The blight of sin is upon us all.

"You see what my theme is. Somewhat unusual, I grant; for it is not much in fashion nowadays, before well-ordered congregations, to speak much as to the exceeding sinfulness of sin. Sermons on the Prodigal Son are not in vogue outside of mission chapels. I confess that a minister may

almost feel a hesitation in presenting the theme before such a congregation as this, lest it may seem to be and in reality may be, inappropriate. We blame the convicted criminal, and sometime forget our own shortcomings, fail to see that they are sins. Consider that our sense of proportion in the classification of sins is likely to differ from the Master's. Reflect too that Jesus was less concerned about the deed than about the source from which it came. It is easier to be good on the outside than on the inside.

"By just so much as we are noble in aspiration and conduct, by just so much are we sensitive to our failures; and as the ideal shines above us we are painfully conscious that there is a vast space between what we would be and what we are. Before the tribunal of our human verdicts, and certainly before the judgment seat of the Most High, there is naught left for us to do but to unite in the general confession.

"With the reality of sin is inextricably linked another reality—the reality of guilt. A little boy told an untruth. All day long it troubled him, and at night as he lay upon his bed it seemed bigger than in the daylight. It had injured no one but himself, no one knew of it; why could he not forget it? * * * * The feeling of guilt cannot be escaped. What we long for when we wish again for childhood is its innocence and freedom from the feeling of guilt.

"Sin, guilt, then what? Separation. I am not talking mere theology, but citing the commonest experience. If God seems vague, and religion very unreal, more than likely the bewilderment is not due to any hard circumstances or to honest intellectual doubt, but rather to some cobwebs of selfishness that have thickened the sky. One fleck in the lens of the telescope will spoil the focus of a star, and it requires a very little sinfulness in the life to accomplish the darkening of God's face and the confusing of our faith.

"Sin, guilt, separation, and then what? Forgiveness. We all want God; at times we want him very much; and the only way to recover Him when once we have strayed from His paths is by the road of forgiveness. So penitent we approach the throne, as Jesus has bidden us to do. I have no theory of atonement; but, unquestionably, when one is ashamed of himself, the directest and safest way to God leads over Calvary. There is the supreme witness to that principle, which is as wide in its operation as the moral universe, that a sinful soul can be purified and uplifted only by the

suffering of one who is innocent. There is the supreme witness that the Eternal Love watches in pity over man in his waywardness, that sin is no light incident to God. Do we wonder that this can be? When we see Jesus standing on Olivet, speaking in the beautiful similitude of the hen and the chickens, and know that His tears are not only because of Jerusalem's loss but also because of His own loss; when we see Him amid the hostility of that last week, going repeatedly to the home where He knows He will be welcomed; when we hear His salutation to the disciples in the upper room, repeating the yearning of the noun in the verb, 'With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer'; when, on Patmos, standing with John, we hear those touching words from out the infinite silence, 'Behold I stand at the door and knock,' as if the Divine One was seeking shelter and sympathy from the human heart; when we think of all this in connection with the death on Golgotha, we dare believe, not only that we need God, but He needs us. And when we put ourselves under the spell of the Cross of Christ, and draw near in our faith to the mercy seat, something happens that we may not be able to describe; a sense of relief steals over us, the broken relation between the Most High and ourselves seems restored, the feeling of guilt is lifted. By no other process can one be so content to leave the errors he cannot change with the Divine Goodness; can one gain such a sense of walking with God as a man walketh with a friend; can one be so free from disturbing fear as the approach is made to the unexplored country.

"Sin, guilt, separation, forgiveness; then one thing more. Forgiveness sets the prisoner free, but it leaves him open to danger. There is a word, not much heard in the religious thought and speech of the day, a word that trembled in the prayer of Jesus and often fell from the pen of Paul; a word that indicates the lifelong process by which our feet are set in the better way and we are made to grow in strength and beauty and manhood and womanhood. The word is sanctification. In the Book of the Acts it is said that those who were added to the church were *being* saved. We are all in a process of becoming. We have not yet arrived. We are not yet saved. What are we going to be? This is the great question. We must not be content to be forgiven day after day if we are not trying the while to honor God by moral improvement.

"What then are the means by which we may accomplish our sanctifica-

tion? First is the steadfast gaze at Christ. Seek to think His thoughts, to feel His emotions, to place the emphasis where He placed it, to obtain His perspecttve, above all to gain His vision. Bring the Christian ideal into the shop, the office, the store, the schoolroom, the parlor, the club, the street; keep before you in your life the life of Christ.

"Again we must take the Divine life indirectly through those personalities which refract the rainbow hues of beauty as through a prism. A distinguished educator once said that he derived more mental tonic from a half dozen men than from all other men he knew. There are persons who set all our wits going and, while under their influence, we are amazed tc find how bright we are. Likewise, there are those who stimulate us morally and spiritually.

"Looking at Christ, keeping company with the good, we must also enter into the work. If we would be pure we must do the spotless deed, and seek to remove the stain from some other life; if we would consume the selfishness out of the heart, we must constrain ourselves to self abnegating service; if we would be filled with religious sentiments and seize, as by revelation, religious truths, we must faithfully attend to religious duties. * * * * We must be so energetic, so thoroughly under way in our Christian business, that when we meet the temptations they will be borne down and sunk out of sight by the resolute momentum of our zeal.

"Finally, we must use that means of sanctification without which the others cannot be most effective—we must pray. I know there are difficulties in understanding prayer, that it is not easy to see how the One who beholds the end from the beginning can be influenced by the petitions from human lips But if prayer is a great mystery it is also a great reality. * * * * It is enough for me that Jesus prayed, the sanest, the wisest, the best of men. We pray in the quiet hour of the morning, and we go forth with a brighter look in the face, with a kindlier feeling in the heart, and with a stouter determination to do our work. After a time, as the day wears on, we are suddenly assailed by temptation, and we pray—or perhaps we do not pray, for it is most difficult to implore the Divine aid when we most require it—but if we do pray, do we ever know it to fail, that the sword of the Spirit is placed in our hands and our enemies slain upon the spot? Let us pray for ourselves, let us pray for others, and as our broken and faltering petitions go upward to the Throne, let us remember that

there is One who bears us upon His heart, who is the interceding Christ, pleading our cause, as it were, before the Trbunal of the Infinite. 'Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired thee to sift thee as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy strength fail not; and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.' "

In the evening, Reverend J. C. Mitchell, D. D., of Richmond College, Virginia, preached the sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association. He took as his text St. John ix:4: *"I must work the works of Him that sent me, for the night cometh, when no man can work."*

"Jesus was an extremely busy man. He busied Himself, however, not with things for selfish ends or material gain, but with things which are universal, concerning and involving the welfare of all men. He received for His services no compensation. It is true to-day that the best things in life are those without price. The unity in His work springs out of a conscious principle. This is illustrated by the incident of His healing a lame man on Sunday. His spectators objected. Therefore He explained to them that they had a wrong idea of God, and therefore interpreted the Sabbath wrongly. 'You look on God as something remote from human experience, but my Father worketh and I work. I am the son of activity and must work.'

"We think of the will of God as an external, unchangeable, inexorable law. Christ conceived it to be purpose. He merely asks of us that we co-operate with the divine purposes which are at work in the world, in history, in art, in science. Such co-operation will set free all our dormant self-initiative and crown our efforts with the dignity and power of purpose. Far greater will be the results accomplished than by mere mechanical obedience to State law. The child obeys to the letter his father's commands. He is infinitely more useful later when he reaches the stage of intelligent assistance, where he can join his own mind to that of his father.

"There are two conceptions of the world, fixity and fluidity. When a youth passes from one to the other he is deserving of a diploma. The conception of fixity belongs to the child. Social conventions, political institutions, nature, all appear to be fixed and absolute. When he becomes older, he realizes that, far from being fixed, each and everyone is subject to and undergoing constant change.

"When the man passes to the conception of fluidity he steps to the world of fresh and vigorous creativeness. Here boundless possibilities await one. Jesus wanted to arouse in us the spirit of energy. He was surcharged with it himself and affected all who came in contact with him, inspiring them to action.

"All these reasons for Christ's activity are equally applicable to you and me. The Bible is a dead book and without meaning save as it arouses latent powers within us. How, then, can we define the morals of God? It is interesting to note that in the case of the blind man, the disciples were interested only in a theoretic inquiry, 'Master, who sinned, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?' Jesus brushed it aside and said, 'Neither did this man sin nor his parents, but that the works of God might be made manifest in him.' With Him the thing to do was to see what could be done for the man. He did four things for him; He restored his sight; opened to him the possibility of a noble career; sacrificed business interests to go to his aid at once, in spite of the fact that the Jews had cast him out and it took moral and physical courage to have dealings with him; He revealed to him God in His own person. These were the works of God which were to be made manifest.

"Can we, then, draw from Christ's works an idea as to the relative value of the efforts which we are to put forth with varying aims? It should be noticed that Christ never misdirected or wasted energy. Every deed was high in motive and aim. The usefulness of the hundreds of workers who go out from this institution will depend largely on the relative importance they attach to occupations. God's schedule of occupations in order of value would probably be, first, the pursuit of truth. Truth is different from traditions, which can accomplish and sustain nothing. In the South, party solidity and slavery have crushed out spontaniety. This should be revived. The question arises, 'What is Truth?' Christ's favorite figure was that of the seed, ever renewing, ever multiplying, adjusting itself to circumstances, vital, creative, self-evident.

"The second occupation in God's schedule would be the exertion of personal influence. Some who search for truth do not exert a personal influence. This is peculiarly the gift of the teacher.

"Third would be deeds of mercy. Some pastors put this first, but this is a wrong classification. The pursuit of truth should come first.

"Fourth, and last, comes business. Most of us, it is to be feared, place business first. Christ would reverse that order."

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

At noon the newly elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa were received into the Society. The men who, because of their high scholarship, an average grade of over ninety on all the work of the first three years, were elected members, are: J. H D'Alemberte, T. W. Dickson, W. H. Duls, E. B. Jeffress, C. H. Keel, Q. S. Mills, J. J. Parker, J. M Robinson, W. S. O'B. Robinson, Jr., and H. L Sloan. J. J. Parker was elected president and W. H. Duls secretary, as they ranked respectively first and second in the Junior class. The requirements for membership were raised for future classes.

The afternoon was enlivened by a game of base ball between nines of the Faculty and of the Seniors. It was an interesting game, and the play was brilliant at times. At other times, it was what *The Tar Heel* calls "incoherent"

The Dean of the School of Pharmacy compounded the curves for the faculty side with strenuous skill, unmoved by advice from the Senior coaching line to administer to his men doses of fluid extract of Balaclava.

Some of the best players in the Faculty were ruled out because of supposed age. If they had been allowed to play, the score would probably have been different Very probably. As it was, the students beat their teachers, 6 to 4, and seemed to enjoy it. So did the large crowd.

The Annual Joint Banquet of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies was given in Common Hall at 7:30. These banquets have already become one of the most attractive features of commencement week. They do more than anything else to induce students to remain for commencement. The attendance was larger than ever before. Many of the Alumni came especially for the banquet, and every one of the 250 present, old and young, enjoyed it heartily. Mr. John A. Parker acted as toastmaster. Messrs T. W. Simmons and W. S. O'B. Robinson, Jr., responded to toasts as representatives of the Phi Society, and Messrs. V. L. Stephenson and A. C. Dalton of the Di. The speeches were good. A visitor said: "These stu-

dents make far better speeches than one hears made by men of distinction at similar gatherings in our larger cities." He was right. The training given by the two Societies, never better than they are to-day, teaches their members what to say and how to say it.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, of '85, who had been especially invited by the Societies, made the address of the evening. He spoke without manuscript. The RECORD takes this condensed account from *The Industrial News*. He began by saying:

"My first idea was to tell you boys what I had learned during the past twenty-one years, but after thinking it over I found that I could not make a ten-minute speech.

"Then I thought that I would tell you what I had not learned; and that took too long, and I therefore had to abandon that idea."

Senator Butler then quoted from a speech that he delivered on his graduation day twenty-one years ago, which was in the nature of a prophecy.

This essay, which was at the time designated as "Victories of Peace," foretold the significant parts that the arts and sciences would play in the future, as compared to their insignificant progress in the past.

SENATOR BUTLER'S FORECAST.

Senator Butler's forecast at that time seemed almost incredible of belief, optimistic indeed to such a degree that it created laughter rather than serious deliberation; but time alone has proven what he then laid down as axiomatic truths.

Among other things he pictured at that time the cotton industry, and what it had accomplished in England and in this country, and predicted that within twenty-five years the State of North Carolina would manufacture more cotton than it raised; also instead of shipping hard woods and raw material, the State would find facilities for manufacture greater indeed than its own product.

With optimistic eye he foresaw a greater prosperity for the Old North State than New England, a region at that time world-renowned for its cotton manufacturing industries.

Senator Butler referred to the census reports of the year 1885 when he made his then phenomenal prophecy to those of the present day.

These statistics showed that in 1885 there were only sixty cotton mills, representing 150,000 spindles, or less than $4,000,000 in capital invested in the fleecy staple of North Carolina.

To-day, in striking contrast, these same census reports show 243 cotton mills as against 60, representing 2,465,000 spindles with a capital of $33,000,000.

From the census reports the speaker then traced the progress of the leading manufactures in the same manner, including fertilizer, furniture, flour, the tanning and finishing of leather, cotton seed oil, tobacco, etc., showing the increase of capitalization and the output to be as great as had been that of cotton.

He called attention to the total amount of capital invested in all manufactures, which he said was less than $20,000,000 in 1885, as compared to $141,000,000 at the present day.

He demonstrated that in 1885 the raw materials manufactured in this State amounted to $18,000,000, and after labor and skill being expended upon their workmanship, came to only $26,000,000 which, he said, was only 50 per cent. added to the value of the raw materials.

To-day, in contrast, $70,000,000 of raw materials after the expenditure of labor and skill brought $142,000,000; or 100 per cent. more by comparison than the value of the same manufactured articles in 1885.

Mr. Butler called attention to the fact that while $141,000,000 were invested in all kinds of manufacturing industries in North Carolina, they were turning out each year $142,000,000, a value greater than the capital invested.

He said that these figures only went to show that the skill that was put into the manufacture of the articles he had mentioned made the increased value.

Then, turning to the young men who had listened intently to his remarks, he put the direct question: "What part will you play in the future destiny of the Old North State?"

He said he had no intention of preaching a sermon, as there was too much preaching in the present day. He only wanted to point out a few practical lessons and would leave it to the students themselves as to the course they should best follow. He urged that the best thing for the University and the trustees would be to let the boys run the institution and make it a self-governing democracy.

He dwelt upon the old Grover Cleveland adage that it was a condition, not a theory, that confronted them; and as these same boys will some day be the leading men of North Carolina it would be well now for them to learn the best theories of self-government.

"Young men, this institution is to teach you to get an education; your education will begin after you leave the walls of this institution.

"The boy who, after he is graduated, leaves here thinking he knows it all will be lost in the shuffle.

"The keynote to success is embodied in one word—'courage,' and I might add sincerity, because a man who hasn't that attribute cannot have courage.

"Most of the boys have an idea that the man who makes the highest marks and is known as the brainy man at college will outstrip his fellows. This is all a mistake. Brains is the cheapest commodity in the world. It is the fellow with the courage and stick-at-iveness, who pays attention to small things, who will outstrip the man with brains and who is content to let it go at that every time.

"The only way a man can do great things is by doing little things each day as if they were great.

"This is best exemplified in the case of the immortal Grant, who, when he was a young man, sawed his wood and tanned his leather with a conscientiousness of duty that fitted him for great things that were to come. They were indeed little things, but they taught him the lesson of self-government that finally made him the great general and gave him the ability to govern millions of men in great things."

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

Tuesday was, as always, the busiest day of the week. At 9:30 the Seniors went to Chapel to take part in their service of prayer, led by Dr. Hume. An hour later the exercises of Class Day began, with an address of welcome by the president of the class, Mr. W. B. Love Mr. H W. Littleton read the class history; Mr. B. F. Royal, the prophecy; Mr. P. E. Seagle, the last will and testament; Mr. J. A. Parker made a statement in regard to the class gift. Each member of the class has subscribed a certain

amount to be paid annually until the decennial reunion in 1916, when the entire amount, then in hand, will be presented to the University. If anticipations are realized, the sum will be about $2,000.

It was expected that the formal presentation of the Chemistry Building would be made at noon on Tuesday, but because of the absence of Governor Glenn, this was postponed The new home of the department of Chemistry is finished and the work of moving apparatus, etc., began June 11th.

When the morning exercises of Class Day were concluded, Col. Thomas S. Kenan, President of the Alumni Association, took the chair, and Mr. J. B. Robertson, '05, introduced the Alumni orator, Shepard Bryan, Esq., of '91, who has won for himself in Atlanta, by his ability and character, the good name which his ancestors for generations have borne in North Carolina.

Mr Bryan spoke as follows:

"It is good to breathe again this Carolina air, to walk beneath the shade of these majestic oaks, to hear the sound of the old bell, to drink from the old well, to meet again the friends and to feel again the olden, 'golden glory of the days' of youth.

"The tie that binds us to this dear old University is sacred because it holds us to youth. Oh day of youth! when the heart beats high with hope! when the future is painted with the rainbow's colors! when restless yearning for achievement stirs the blood! when disappointment and failure are impossibilities! when ambition rises on wings to heights of splendor! Oh youth, spring-time of life, keep thy memories and hopes forever green within our hearts!

"If the occasion of our Alumni meeting be consecrated by memories of life's season of promise, none the less consecrated are the traditions and purposes of this historic meeting place. Here the fathers dedicated to the cause of freedom an institution where the people of North Carolina should have that education necessary to maintain the liberty won upon the battlefield; here the sons of the State for over a hundred years have been trained for honorable and useful lives in the service of the State and the Republic; and in this very place where we stand, have stood the strong of our other generations.

"Coming back home to this ancient and honorable University, knit close

to my heart by bonds stronger than steel and more enduring than time, I wish here and now to acknowledg the profound debt of gratitude I owe to her for what she has done for me. I cherish for her a lasting love, and to the heroic band of professors who with goodness of heart and clearness of vision led my steps along the rugged road of learning—to them living and dead, I pause to record this tribute of gratefulness. The work of the teacher is poorly paid in material things but in things that last forever he has an exceeding great reward He builds in character. He works in human souls and his influence goes on growing from sire to son

"From that bleak January day in 1795, when with only the Old East building standing and with less than a score of students, the University celebrated its opening, until to-day with its seven hundred students, it has done its duty to the people and to the State. Through the administrations of Caldwell, Swain, Battle, Winston, Alderman, and Venable, its work has made for good and righteousness In peace, in war, in prosperity, in adversity, this University has stood for North Carolina—for rich and poor alike, for the humble and the great, for all the people.

"I would not undertake to call the roll of the University's famous sons. It is long and honorable But one name stands forth above others as the great Carolinian who loved the State with all his heart and soul and strength. If in her life of a century this University had done no more than train the heart and mind of Zebulon B. Vance for his country's service, she would not have lived in vain. I have always thought of Vance as the typical North Carolinian, as the one man who was closer to the heart of the people, who loved and understood and was understood and loved by them better, who represented their fundamental qualities more faithfully than any other son of a long and illustrious line. When I think of him I think of the mountain boy, of the widow's boy coming down here with the help and encouragement of Governor Swain to learn the way to knowledge, I think of him as the colonel of his regiment of unmatched men fighting in the battles around Richmond. I see him as he leaves with regret his comrades at the front and goes back home at the call of his people to pilot his and our State through the awful crisis of war; I see him after the surrender at Appomattox led a captive to Washington and fearlessly facing the threatened death for what fanatics called treason and for what his people knew to be only a love for his own; I see him standing before the

people, 'a paroled prisoner,' without a vote, disqualified to hold office, and yet the most resistless voice in the State; and I see him as he leads his people out of their wilderness of woe and retakes the citadel of their liberties from alien hands and drives the money-changers from their temple. And then I see him for years by wise council and conscientious work helping his people to build up the waste places of war and bind up the wounds of strife. And as a whole people weep in sorrow at his death, I know that his name will never be forgotten as long as the North Carolina heart cherishes gratitude and remains true to its ideal. To this University the State of North Carolina well may say: 'You bore my noblest son, my saviour and defender, the son who loved me most, the man who was true to every test and staunch against each one for his State's sake.'

"Who loves father, mother, wife, child
And his own land for his own land's sake
Loves all well, and well of all is loved,
And this love lasts forever.

"The South is in the midst of a development such as the history of the world does not parallel. Her progress is amazing. From poverty she has risen to wealth; from ignorance she is coming to knowledge; from provincialism to cosmopolitanism; from a stern struggle for existence to comfort and even luxury; from a thinly settled agricultural section to a prosperous mining, manufacturing and redeemed farming country. When this hour arrives to-morrow our wealth will have increased by three millions of dollars. The tide of her prosperity is running at full flood and the mind has no power to conceive of the glories and greatness of her future.

"Bound to her by blood, interest and affection, it fills my heart with pride to-day that North Carolina is doing her full part in this intellectual and material regeneration.

"We have passed from the period of almost total absorption in questions of politics and government to industrial, moral and educational problems. I do not mean to say that we have no political questions to answer. We have. There are great problems facing us and in their working out we shall need conscience and brain and patience. The unequal distribution of wealth, the enormous accumulations of property in the hands of single individuals and corporations, the extension of our trade and the development of markets for our growing manufactures and field products, the exposure and suppression of graft in politics and business—these and other

questions are to be studied and solved. But I am an optimist and I have full faith that they will be answered in wisdom and justice, and that this Republic will endure and continue to bless this people and all the people of the earth.

"We of the South have had hard problems since our forefathers came to these shores. The oppression of the Mother Country and the establishment of free government took the lives and blood and sacrifice of a generation. Slavery and secession followed to consume two more generations of our energy, time and thought. Then the paralysis of reconstruction and negro suffrage spread over all blacker and more hopeless than midnight.

"By the blessing of God, slavery and secession and reconstruction and negro suffrage have passed. They are now history and we stand facing a bright and beckoning future.

"Not for one moment am I disloyal to the South of old. No people ever had greater burdens, none ever bore them with sterner courage. There is no more pathetic sight in history than the broken veterans of Lee's and Johnston's armies going back to desolated homes and ruined resources. The wreck of war was complete. The task of rehabilitation was almost beyond human accomplishment. Our armies were beaten, our fields laid waste, our labor system destroyed, our industries wiped out, the flower of our youth sacrificed to war, our homes in ashes, our fortunes broken. Slavery was dead and the freed men were given a ballot and their late masters disfranchised. The bottom rail was laid upon the top; confusion was upon us.

"North Carolina, prodigal of her blood and treasure, had given one hundred and twenty-five thousand fighting men to the Confederate armies and stripped herself bare for the support and maintenance of the cause. Once in the fight, she did not look back. She did not look back at Mecklenburg nor at Guilford; she has never known how. At Bethel, at Chickamauga, at Gettysburg, where the fighting was fiercest, at Bentonville, in the bloody thickets of black jack, at Appomatox with Lee, at Durham with Johnston, on every field where duty called, her immortal sons illustrated her courage, her faith and her self-sacrifice. At Gettysburg, General Gordon says, young Avery, of North Carolina, gasped the dying words: 'Tell my mother that I died with my face to the foe.' This was the spirit of her troops.

"With loyalty to her past and love for her sons who died for freedom, North Carolina has turned her energies to the work of peace, and to-day she is marching forward along the path of progress while peace smiles in her valleys and prosperity shines on her hill tops.

"What of this new revolution—this industrial development? This I have to say, that North Carolina is coming into her own. By the enterprise and intelligence and energy of her sons she is setting a standard for her sister states.

"What of the record?

"In 1860 North Carolina's valuation of real and personal property was three hundred and sixty millions. It 1870 it had fallen to two hundred and sixty millions. In the splendid recuperation of her powers this waste of war could be made good by the value of her manufactured products for one year. The value of this annual manufactured product has more than doubled since the class of 1891, of which I was a member, left these halls. Since that time her farm property has increased about thirty-five millions in value; the gross value of her agricultural products has gone from fifty millions in 1890 to about one hundred millions; her manufacturies were then producing forty millions annually and now they are turning out over one hundred millions. In the last fifteen years the manufacture of furniture and the production of strawberries have practically been created, and these two items alone add nearly ten millions to the State's annual income. High Point, Greensboro and Charlotte alone produce annually in manufactured goods more than fifteen millions of dollars. The line of tobacco production has been pushed eastward, and Wilson and her sister towns of Eastern Carolina are annually buying and selling millions of pounds of the leaf. The line of cotton has moved westward. Manufacture and agriculture are making the State great and prosperous The best of this development is that North Carolina is but standing on the threshold. Her eyes are just beginning to behold the promised land of material greatness.

"This is a money-mad age. I do not plead for material development because it means money. I think this money mania will pass away—that we will come to safer and saner times; but this I do know, that if the people of North Carolina would advance in civilization, they must lay the corner-stone in material prosperity. For what does civilization mean?

"It means an educated people. When they pledged the State to public

education at Halifax in 1776, the fathers knew that a people to be great must be educated. What has made New England rich and prosperous? Was it her soil? It is unproductive. Was it any inherent force in her people? The Puritan is good enough. His blood is good English blood and he has the virtues of his race but I find in the Puritan character no excellence which is not more than matched in the Scotch-Irish of the North Carolina hill-country or the thrifty and patriotic Germans, Scotch, Quakers and Moravians or the largest element of her population, the sturdy English settlers with their hearts of oak and the splendid traditions of their race. What then has enabled Massachusetts to outstrip Carolina in the last one hundred years and why has Boston distanced Wilmington in the race. My answer is that the free schools of New England have made an educated people and the statement needs no proof that an educated, trained, disciplined brain not only is its own reward but is a producer of wealth. Science, knowledge, learning—these are the powers that have moved and are moving the world. Here is the resting-place for the lever of the Archimedes who will uplift the race. Here lies the road for North Carolina's development and progress.

"Some man will say: 'The great need of the State is immigration. We are suffering from a great labor scarcity.' True, the State does need labor. The cotton may whiten and hang ungathered in the field and the wheels of the factory grow silent for want of help, but the greatest need is not here.

"Another will say: 'The State needs to keep its sons and daughters at home. Too many of them leave the State.' It is true that there are more than three hundred thousand natives of the State living in other States, but there is nothing extraordinary in this fact. Our people are a migrating people. Our fathers kept moving and their sons inherit the restless spirit. North Carolina is not at all different from the other old States in this respect. Kentucky, great and prosperous as she is, has invited her six hundred thousand wandering sons back to a home-week. Georgia has sent one hundred thousand of her sons to Texas. The Virginian is everywhere.

"Perhaps some man will say: 'The State's lands are not fertile enough. We cannot compete with Texas and the Mississippi delta in cotton raising.' Ultimately, it may be that the Carolinas will give up raising cotton because

their farmers cannot successfully compete with those who can raise a bale of cotton to the acre without commercial fertilizer. But the lands are good and are near the great centers of population. Land producing strawberries is worth more than a gold mine and better than oil-fields. The profit is greater and more certain and lasting.

"There are other causes which have been given in the past for a backwardness in development that we frankly admit.

"No such admission is necessary now. The State is going ahead with the speed of an express train The rails are heavy, the ballast steady, the engineer has a clear head, a strong heart. I glory in the progress of my native State I believe in its permanence. I know it will endure because it rests upon a lasting foundation. The State has found itself It has realized that it has vast potentialities on every side and that opportunity is at its door. The material future of the State is secure. Able brains and willing hearts are piloting the forward movement. But, gentlemen, there is a solemn and practical duty which the State owes to its people. It was recognized by the fathers. It is justified by self-interest and practical reasons. It has been too long delayed. Its performance is demanded by every hope of the future. I mean the education of the great people of the State. I mean the common people, as Vance called them. The mountains of the South contain three and a half million white people of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, of character and courage, with every element in them for the making of a great people These people have been neglected. In her mountains, in her valleys, in her low country the poor boy and the poor girl have not been given a fair chance in life which the strong owe to the weak, the rich to the poor, the fortunate and cultured to the unlearned. If the people of North Carolina were as highly educated as the people of New England, there would not be a greater, richer, more splendid state in all civilization.

"These remarks, Brother Alumni, bring me to a fact which has always filled my heart with pride. I am proud that this University has in all its history, with its limited means, opened to the extent of its capacity for the poor boy in North Carolina the door of opportunity and pointed out to him the star of hope. It was dedicated to the cause of universal education It was one of only twelve colleges and universities in existence in 1800. It has done a great work despite its limitations. Every North Carolinian

should love it! It belongs to all of them. It is inseparably bound up with the State's traditions, ideals and history. To me it is a splendid thought that I as an Alumnus am a part, though an humble part, of an institution which has a historical continuity with relation to my State and its people that is and can be possessed by no other institution.

"Anchored some fourteen miles at sea off Hatteras is a light-ship. In storm and sunshine, in fair weather and foul, by day and by night, ever faithful, this ship warns the mariner of the dangerous sands of Hatteras, guides him between the hungry shoals on the land-side and the gulf-stream seaward, and tells him of anxious hearts safe in the security of shore and home who watch and pray for his safety. This University is a light-ship to the State. Let it warn the people of North Carolina of the folly of ignorance. Let it guide them into the channel of wisdom and knowledge. Let it shine like Hatteras light, to show the youth of the State that there are willing hands and loving hearts waiting to help them upward and onward in the race of life."

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's address, the Alumni went to Commons Hall for luncheon. The attendance was large and the Alumni enthusiastic in the expression of devotion to *Alma Mater*. Colonel Thomas S. Kenan, '57, as President of the Association, made a short address of welcome. President Venable gave a verbal report of the work of the University during the past year, and a statement of its condition and prospects, encouraging to all. A telegram of greeting was received from the Alumni in Atlanta, to which grateful response was made. Mr. F. H. Busbee, '68, was called by Colonel Kenan to the toastmaster's chair. There were no formal responses to toasts. Nobody had been told that he would be called on to speak. Among those who responded with cheerful eloquence to the toastmaster's call were: Judge R. B. Alberson, '81, now of Seattle, Mr. W. B. Love, '06, Dr. Richard H. Battle, '54, Major John W. Graham, '57, Senator Marion Butler, '85, Mr. Shepard Bryan, '91, Mr. William D. Pruden, Mr. Josephus Daniels, '87, Mr. George Stephens, '96, President Charles D. McIver, '81, and Mr. J. C B Ehringhaus, '01. As the time was at hand for the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, no further speeches were called for. Major H. A. London, Secretary of the Association, was appointed to receive subscriptions toward the amount required for making up the $50,000 necessary to receive the gift of Mr. Andrew Car-

negie for a Library building. Generous contributions were added to the fund. No great sum is now needed, and it is safe to say that the new Library will be built before very long.

A graduate of the university of another State, who was present at the luncheon, said: "While I am heartily loyal to my *Alma Mater*, I have always felt that, in not coming to the University of my own State, I missed the fellowship and friendship of University men, from which comes a help that could not have been derived from any other source."

The classes of '81, '91, '96, and '01 held reunions on Tuesday, at times and places arranged by their secretaries. Reports of these reunions will be published in a future number of THE RECORD.

The Board of Trustees, at the annual meeting held at 3:30 in the afternoon, received and adopted the report of the visiting committee. The committee, appointed by Governor Glenn, was composed of Messrs. John W. Fries, Henry A. London, and Bennehan Cameron. They visited the University in April, and made a careful examination of its affairs. The report, after recommending certain additions to the teaching force and appropriations for the maintenance and extension of various departments, added the following:

"We must not lose sight of the fact that the above additions to the salary list will entail a certain deficit unless the income of the University is increased; that as the number of students grows it is necessary still further to divide the classes, so that individual students may each receive proper attention; that the equipment of the different departments must be kept up to the constantly improving standard of other first-class institutions; and that buildings and grounds need considerable for their maintenance; and it seems hardly possible to do all this unless the Legislature will grant an additional appropriation of, say, $20,000 a year.

"Not only is the attendance at the University larger than ever, but the spirit and behavior of the boys seems to have been better than ever before. As a sort of measure of this, we would note that the students are required to pay for any damage that they may do to the buildings and equipment, whether malicious or accidental, and that the sums collected in this way were $570.35 in 1902, $347.00 in 1905, $220.00 in 1906.

"There are 160 boarders at Commons Hall at $8 per month, and under the most efficient management of Professor Toy, not only are they well fed, but the accounts show a surplus.

"The literary societies are reported in a prosperous condition, and their halls are really overcrowded. The fraternities, and especially the Y. M. C. A., are doing a good work among the boys.

"A suitable residence for the president of the University has been considered and postponed. The matter should be pushed, and the president provided with a home which may not only be comfortable, but also in keeping with the importance and dignity of his office.

"With wise forethought for the prospective growth of the University, the executive committee of the Faculty have mapped out the location and probable cost of buildings suitable for: Medicine and pharmacy, $50,000; biology, $35,000; law and political science, $30,000; physics, geology, and mining, $50,000; dormitories, $30,000; infirmary, $15,000; water, lights, and heating, $15,000; grounds and repairs, $25,000.

"These are needed in order that the University may be placed on a good footing for thorough and effective work.

"They and we realize that this list is for the future, rather than possible just now, but there is one item which should receive immediate consideration—the infirmary. The present infirmary building is nothing but a cheap little cottage, altogether inadequate and unfit for the number of possible sick. If we owe these young men proper quarters and equipment for the study of chemistry, or what not, much more do we owe them proper provision for their care in case of sickness. If we are under obligations to teach them how to work and study in health, much more we should teach them how to observe their health and restore it in case of sickness."

Other action of the Trustees is noted elsewhere in this issue.

Late in the afternoon, the Seniors held their closing exercises around the old Davie Poplar. Mr. A. C. Dalton read the statistics, the pipe of peace went around, the different University yells rang out lustily, the old songs and some good new ones were sung. Then the benches of '06 were carried to the avenue in front of the South Building and burned. A last drink at the old well ended the parting exercises, which are always full of interest to Seniors and spectators.

At 8:30 the regular Junior debate between representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies was held. Dr. Kemp P. Battle presided, and Mr. S. R. Logan acted as secretary. The query was,

"Resolved, That the industrial interests of the United States would be best subserved by the extension of trusts, as they are now controlled, into all industrial lines." Messsrs J B. Palmer and E. M. Highsmith, of the Philanthropic Society, defended the affirmative; Messrs. R. C. Day and Stahle Linn, of the Dialectic, the negative. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative.

It was rather late when the debate was over, but a large crowd attended the faculty reception in Commons Hall, given to graduates and visitors.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

At 10:15 the academic procession moved from in front of Alumni Hall to Memorial Hall for the exercises of the one hundred and eleventh annual commencement. Rev. L. W. Crawford, of Reidsville, offered prayer.

The Senior speakers and their subjects were:

Walter Bennett Love, *Individuality in American Life.*

Perry Edgar Seagle, *The Privileges and Responsibilities of Scholarship in the South.*

Barrie Bascom Blackwelder, *The South as a Field for Romance.*

Walter Raleigh Jones, *The Forces that Make American Citizenship.*

The commencement address was to have been made by Governor Robert Brodnax Glenn, but severe illness prevented his leaving his room. An unusually large audience had gathered, and universal regret was expressed both because of the Governor's illness and because of their own loss of the pleasure of hearing him. He sent a letter of cordial greeting to the graduates.

Although it was not known until Tuesday evening that the Governor could not be present and speak, President Venable saved the day, and himself made a commencement address of the kind that one would like to hear oftener. His subject was, "The Responsibility of the College-bred Man." The audience appreciated it heartily.

The President announced the following gifts to the University: The John Calvin McNair bequest; the Martin fund; an additional Kenneth Murchison scholarship, the gift of Mrs. James Sprunt; the Sutherland fellowship in Chemistry; the Henry R. Bryan prize in Law, given by

Shepard Bryan, of '91; also, that about $45,000 had been subscribed toward the $50,000 needed to secure the new Library Building.

The following promotions were announced: Charles Lee Raper, to be full Professor of Economics; James Dowden Bruner, to be full Professor of Romance Languages; William Stanly Bernard, to be Associate Professor of Greek.

Additions to the faculty: Dr. David H. Dolly, of Virginia, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Department of Medicine and now Professor in Western Reserve University, Professor of Pathology and Histology.

Dr. J. de Roulhac Hamilton, Associate Professor of History.

Dr. James Edward Mills, Associate Professor of Physical Chemistry, will return after his absence in a German University.

Mr. Marvin Hendrix Stacy, formerly Instructor in Mathematics, will return as Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, from a year spent in advanced study at Cornell.

Dr. Green Ramsey Berkeley, who graduated recently at the Jefferson Medical College, winning the Montgomery prize, has been made Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Assistants, for 1906-'07:

Geology: E. B. Jeffress, W. W. Eagles.
Chemistry: E. E. Randolph, S. Jordan, F. P. Drane, Hampden Hill.
Physics: J. H. McLain.
Latin: J. B. Palmer.
Zoology: W. H. Kibler.
German: L. R. Wilson, S. R. Logan.
English: H. H. Hughes.

Medals, Prizes, and Fellowships.

The Holt Medal in Mathematics: C. H. Keel.
The Harris Prize in Anatomy: J. D. Schonwald.
The Greek Prize: P. J. Haley.
The Worth Prize in Philosophy: A. C. Dalton.
The Early English Text Society Prize: H. H. Hughes.
The Thomas Hume Prize: R. M. Brown.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDAL: J. W. Haynes.
THE HENRY R. BRYAN PRIZE: H. H. Philips.
THE TOCH FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY: F. P. Drane.
THE SUTHERLAND FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY: J. E. Pogue, Jr.
THE W. J. BRYAN PRIZE: J. J. Parker
THE HUNTER L. HARRIS PRIZE: P. H. Royster.
THE BINGHAM PRIZE IN DEBATING: R. C. Day.
THE MANGUM MEDAL: W. R. Jones.

CERTIFICATES.

CHEMISTRY: R. T. Allen, F. P. Drane, S. Jordan, J. E. Pogue, Jr.
ENGLISH: R. M. Brown, J. B. Goslen, W. L. Mann, B. E. Washburn.
FRENCH: E. L. Cole, W. L. Grimes, O. L. Hardin, T. H. Haywood, S. Linn, H. W. McCain, L. W. Parker, J. D. Pemberton, J. M. Robinson, B. F. Boyal, J. W. Winborne, J. G. Wood, Jr.
GEOLOGY: H. W. McCain, B. F. Royal.
GERMAN: E. E. Connor, C. C. Loughlin.
GREEK: T. W. Dickson, J. J. Parker.
HISTORY: R. M. Brown.
LATIN: J. B. Palmer.
MATHEMATICS: C. H. Keel, W. T. McGowan.
PEDAGOGY: P. E. Seagle.
ZOOLOGY: W. L. Grimes, W. H. Kibler, S. T. Nicholson.

In the absence of Governor Glenn diplomas were conferred by President Venable. A Bible was presented each graduate with the diploma.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Frederick Archer, Barrie Bascom Blackwelder, Roy Melton Brown, Theophilus Parker Cheshire, Frederick Mull Crawford, Junius Blake Goslen, Ray Henry, Hamilton Chamberlain Jones, Walter Raleigh Jones, William Herbert Kibler, Brownie Augusta Lambertson, Walter Bennett Love, Hugh White McCain, Rufus William McCulloch, Robert Henry McLain, William Henry Lee Mann, Thomas Grier Miller, Samuel Timothy Nicholson, Joseph Ezekiel Pogue, Jr., Benjamin Franklin Royal,

Perry Edgar Seagle, Victor Lee Stephenson, William Merriman Upchurch, Benjamin Earl Washburn, John Wallace Winborne.

Bachelors of Philosophy.

Agnew Hunter Bahnson, Edmund Strudwick Burwell, Archie Carter Dalton, Frank Parker Drane, Ambrose Hill Hoyle, Henry Ward Littleton, John Archibald Parker, John Gilliam Wood, Jr.

Bachelors of Science.

Eric Alonzo Abernethy, LeRoy Franklin Abernethy, Risden Tyler Allen, Robert Edward Calder, William Lawrence Grimes, Francis Marshall Weller.

Bachelors of Laws.

Samuel Tilden Ansell, Charles Clarke Loughlin, Jerome Rea Moore, Henry Hyman Philips, Thomas William Simmons, Edgar Thomas Snipes, John Kenyon Wilson.

Graduates in Pharmacy.

Numa Franklin Marsh, Ira Winfield Rose.

Masters of Arts.

John Turrentine Cobb, James Moses Grainger, Edgar Eugene Randolph, Otho Bescent Ross.

Master of Science.

George Andrew Johnston.

*Doctors of Medicine.

Claude Oliver Abernethy, James Garrett Anderson, Arthur Brown English, Logan Elmore Farthing, Battle Applewhite Hocutt, Harry Murray Jones, William Stone Jordan, George Ammie McLemore, John Ham-

*Conferred May 11, 1906, at the closing exercises of the Medical Department.

:et Merritt, Jesse Womble Willcox, Charles Baynes Wilkerson.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon President William Louis Poteat, of Wake Forest College, and President Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College. In presenting President Poteat to Dr. Venable for his degree, Dr. C. Alphonso Smith said:

"I have the honor to present to you for the degree of Doctors of Laws William Louis Poteat, President of Wake Forest College. Born in Caswell County, North Carolina, in 1856, President Poteat was educated at Wake Forest College and at the University of Berlin. After serving twenty-two years in the faculty of Wake Forest College he was called last December from the chair of biology to the presidency of his *alma mater*. Though it is too soon to appraise his career as president, it is not too soon to forecast it. His ability as a professor, his skill in interpreting scientific thought in terms of spiritual truth, his high conception of the opportunities of his position, and the esteem in which he is held by educators throughout the country give every reason to believe that Wake Forest College has shown both wisdom and foresight in the choice of her new leader. For what he has already achieved and as a pledge of greater achievement in the future, we commend him for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

In presenting President Smith, Dr. C. Alphonso Smith said:

"I have the honor to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws Henry Louis Smith, President of Davidson College. Born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1859, President Smith was educated at Davidson College and at the University of Virginia, receiving his Ph.D. in physics from the latter institution in 1890. Called from the chair of physics at Davidson College to the presidency of his *alma mater* in 1901, his administration has marked a new epoch in the history of this old and justly renowned institution. During the five years of his incumbency the number of regular students has been doubled, new and larger buildings have been erected, and the number of states represented has grown from eight to eighteen. For this contribuiion to the history of educational progress in the State and for the high ideals of culture and conduct that President Smith has so consistently upheld, we commend him for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

The Right Reverend Joseph Blount Cheshire, Bishop of North Carolina, pronounced the benediction.